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To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R.



BEING neither wholly immersed in Business, nor lost in Pleasures, I give some of my Attention to our Political Controversies, and that Attack which has been carried on against the Government for these many Years, and which is still continu'd.

I beg Leave, therefore, to send you some Observations which occur'd to me, on reading the last *Craftsman* but one; and I hope you will pardon my taking so much Notice of a Writer who is so deservedly fallen into Universal Neglect, as *One* from whom there is always to be expected Misrepresentation and Abuse, but never fair Reasoning or Truth.

Our Author sets out with the following Remark, which take in his own Words: 'In all our late Disputes about Government, the chief Point hath been, Whether we enjoy as much Liberty as we ought, and have Reason to expect, not only according to the Principles of our ancient Constitution, but likewise by Virtue of the present Establishment, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the late Revolution. *One Side* hath very strongly asserted the Affirmative, and the Other hath as confidently maintained the Negative: But in order to bring this Question to a determinate Issue, it is necessary to consider in what a Free Government properly consists; which, I apprehend, hath not been yet fully explained, and thereby occasion'd a Multitude of Mistakes upon this Subject.'

This Declaration of the *Craftsman* engaged my Attention, and made me expect to see the Nature of Liberty more thoroughly examined, and the Essence of a Free Constitution more fully explained, by a Writer who takes the Freedom to censure all that had gone before him for their Deficiency in this Point: But, would you believe it, Sir! that all this Condemnation of others, all this Pretence to a superior Knowledge of the Nature of Liberty, ended in nothing more than what has been laid down by every Author who has wrote intelligibly about our Constitution, and what has been repeated a Million of times, to wit, That English Liberty consists in being governed by our own Consent, or by Laws of our own making. I shall consider by-and-by the Use for which the *Craftsman* has taken into his Mouth this Maxim of *British Policy*: But I must not omit to tell you how much I was delighted and instructed by his next Paragraph, which is as follows: 'I shall not (says the *Craftsman*) enter into any romantic Enquiries about the Law of Nature, or how far our natural Liberties ought to extend under Society; this would furnish an endless, and I think a very fruitless, Dispute. Let it suffice us to say, in Concurrence with the Generality of the People at this Time, that all Mankind were naturally free, and therefore all Governments ought to be so.'

THIS, Sir, I think, is telling us very judiciously, that all Mankind were naturally free, and by the Law of Nature ought to be so, though natural Liberty is only a Matter of endless and fruitless Dispute; and an Enquiry into the Law of Nature, perfectly romantic: Surely Mr. D'Anvers is a deep Man, and a most profound Reasoner! *erit mihi magnus Apollo.*

I can never sufficiently admire the Accuracy of our Author's Judgment, and will defy any Man upon Earth to reason like him. Who, but the *Craftsman*, could have told us, that all Governments ought to be free, and yet to judge how much Liberty any Nation ought to enjoy, we must consider (he says) the Nature of its Constitution, and whether the Government be conformable thereto; that is, to judge how much Liberty the *Turkish Nation* ought to enjoy, we must consider the Nature of their Constitution, which is absolute Slavery; yet all Governments ought to be free: *O lepidum Caput!*

NOTHING can more evidently shew the Emptiness, Insufficiency, and Folly of this Dabber in Politics, this Pretender to Reason, than his laying down the Constitution of every Country, as the Rule by which

we must judge how much Liberty a Nation ought to enjoy; when it is most notoriously true, that the Constitutions of most Countries in the World are Establishments of Tyranny. The Enjoyment of the natural Rights of Mankind is the only Rule by which to judge of the Liberty of any People; and the *British Constitution* is only free, because it secures to us those Rights: To be govern'd by our own Consent, by Laws of our own Making, is our natural Right, and is therefore made Part of our Civil Constitution; but would be equally our Right, if it was not so: And notwithstanding this double Scribbling, all natural Rights as a Chimera, I call upon him to shew any other Rule by which to judge of Political Institutions, than their Conformity thereto.

IN the Detail which our Author gives of the different Sorts of Government that prevail in the World, and the various Degrees of Liberty and Slavery that are combined therein, there is one Observation which may give us some Light into the Sentiments and Design of the *Faction*; for it cannot but be remarked by every body, that Mr. D'Anvers represents a Commonwealth as the most perfect Plan of Liberty, as being more free than a limited Monarchy, and treats our excellent Constitution only as the best Plan of a limited Monarchy, and not as the most perfect Plan of a free Government.

I shall now, Sir, proceed to shew you, that though the *Craftsman*, and his *Faction*, have been defeated by the Good Sense of the People of England, in all their Endeavours to subvert the present Government, and pull down the Administration, by general Suggestions, and Accusations never offered to be proved; they still pursue the same Methods of Battle, still tread the same Circle of Calumny, and are infatuated enough to promise themselves Success from Arts so long exploded, and so universally seen through: yet how can we blame them, or look upon that as any Deficiency in Judgment, which is really Matter of Necessity.

As they have no particular Accusations to bring, In what can they deal but Generals? As they have no real Infringements of the Laws to complain of, no Acts of Power, no particular Oppressions to specify, and lay their Finger on. Of what can they treat, but the Possibility thereof? And with what can they alarm the People, but with future Contingencies, with future Evils, and future Miseries, when they have none present to lament over?

It should, however, I think, be always sufficient to excite every Man's Abhorrence, and sink the *Craftsman* into the Contempt he deserves, when he cloies an Utopian Scene of Grievances, and finishes a long List of general Invectives, with a Confession, that 'He is ready to acknowledge, that it is not our Case at present, and, as he hopes, never will.'

Let me then reply to him in his own Words, when he is pleas'd to observe, 'That if our Representatives should at any Time hereafter be induced by Pensions, Places, or other Gratuities, to act directly contrary to the known Sense and visible Interests of the People, we could not be said to be govern'd by our own Consent, or Laws of our own making: That this is not our Case at present, and I hope never will.'

If the *Craftsman* thinks his invidious Suggestions deserve more Notice, let him point out in what Particulars our Representatives have acted contrary to the known Sense and visible Interests of the People, and they shall be consider'd: But let him give us the true Interests of the People for the Measure of Judgment; and let us be determin'd by the known Sense of honest Men and wise Men, of Freemen and Britons, and not by false Impressions made on weak Minds by Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Artifice.

PERHAPS I shall here be ask'd, has not the *Craftsman* done this already? has he not observ'd that a Wife and a Free People will never give their voluntary Consent in their collective Capacity to be burthen'd with oppressive Taxes, bridled with Penal Laws, and kept in Subjection by a standing Army? True, he has observ'd this; but what is this to the Purpose? this is still only playing in Generals; or what is there to be inferred from it? Will the *Craftsman*, will the *Faction*, will any Man infer from hence, that a wife and a free People will never give their voluntary Consent for the raising of any Taxes, for the instituting of any Penal Laws, or the keeping up of any Forces

for their Defence? Are such the Conclusions that we are to draw from this Doctrine? What then will become of all Government? Is Government to be carried on without Rewards and Punishments? What would all the Laws in the World avail, without Power to enforce them; without Penalties on the Infringers? Or how shall Invasions be prevented by a People stripped of all Defence?

IT is then most paltry Stuff that has dropped from this Writer's Pen, as it contains a Suggestion against all Government, all Laws, and all Defence as unjust, as it is unlimited; and nothing is more true, than that a wife and a free People will always willingly and readily consent to Taxes that are necessary to the Maintenance of their Liberties, or to the Discharge of Debts incurred in Defence of them. A wife and a free People will cheerfully pay such Taxes, and think it as right that the Evaders thereof should be subject to Penalties, as they would think themselves wanting to their own Interests, should they leave themselves defenceless, and the easy Prey of every foreign Enemy. All this a wife and a free People would do; because it is the Disposition of Wisdom, and consistent with Liberty; a Disposition without which no Government could subsist, nor no Society be carried on.

MAY it then ever remain the Mortification of the *Faction*, that they cannot prevail upon a wife and free People to rise up and abolish all Taxes, destroy all Laws, and pull down every Defence. May it long, very long, remain their sore Disappointment, that his Majesty is able to support himself upon the Throne, which gives no less Joy to all good Englishmen, than it gives Pain to the Enemies of Britain.

IN short, says Mr. D'Anvers, when a Prince has it in his Power, by any Means, to support himself on the Throne, against the general Inclination of his People, he is in Effect an absolute Monarch, whatever Use he may be pleas'd to make of his Authority.

I appeal to every Man's Judgment, if this could be introduced with any other Design, than to persuade the Multitude that the Nation is in a State of Vassalage, and at the King's Mercy, because his Majesty can support himself on his Throne against the Inclination of a malignant, virulent *Faction*, who most falsely, and most impudently, call themselves the People.

BUT let this Defamer know, that his Endeavours to deceive will be vain; that he cannot impose himself nor his *Faction* upon us for the People of England, who are Friends to his Majesty, and with whose general Inclination his Majesty supports himself upon his Throne; and who ardently wish that his Majesty may always have it in his Power, as he now has by the Union and Assistance of his Parliament, to be superior to all the Opposition that he, and such as he, the known and avowed Disturbers of the Publick, shall ever be able to make; for if ever the Day should come, that will crown the Labours of the *Faction*; if ever the Day should come, propitious to their Wishes, when his Majesty should not be able to support himself on the Throne against their Consent, adieu to the Liberties of Britain; farewell to Law, to Government, to our excellent Constitution, and all the Happiness we enjoy; Confusion, Anarchy, and all Mischief, must be our Portion, and the Portion of our Posterity.

SURELY, the whole Weight of the Indignation of all the People of England should fall upon the Head of this shameless Incendiary, who has dar'd thus to abuse and libel his Majesty's Subjects, as Enemies to his Person, and Foes to his Government; and I doubt not but every Man's Breast will be fill'd with Detestation and Abhorrence of this merciless Calumniator; since every Man knows that our Constitution admits not of the Exercise of Tyranny; nor his Majesty's Throne of any Support, but what comes from his People.

I will conclude, with informing this Writer, that I rejoiced with all the Friends of Liberty, at the Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne of these Realms; nor did any thing ever give us more sincere Pleasure and Satisfaction, than to see his late Majesty able to support himself against as wicked a *Faction* as the present, at a Time when it was apprehended that the Parts of the People out of Town were Jacobites. I



desire the Craftsman then to tell me, if King George the First was a Tyrant. He was, if this Writer says true, unless he will pretend that the Consent of one Part out of Ten was the general Consent.

I desire too, he will answer me, if the greatest Part of the People of England had remained Jacobites to this Day, whether that would have made his Majesty a Tyrant, while the Laws were the Measure of his Government, and the Parliament the Support of his Throne.

I am, Sir, a Friend to our Constitution, a Lover of Liberty and Government united, and so well a Wisher to his Majesty, as to hope never to see him unable to support himself on his Throne as he is now supported, by the Union of his Parliament, and the Consent of all good People.

I am too, S I R, your's,
PORTIUS.

To the AUTHOR of COMMON SENSE.

Difficile est proprie Communia dicere. HOR.

IF vulgar Sense is common Sense,
As all learn'd Criticks have agreed,
Thine to its Title has Pretence;
And thine is common Sense indeed!
Common and Prostitute agree,
Whoe'er bids most, when put to Sale,
Is sure to buy both her and thee;
The Patriot's Head, and Strumpet's Tail.
Whate'er is common we despise;
Our Wives and Wine, if common, slight:
Change then thy Style, if thou art wife,
And proper Sense, for common, write.
Yet sure thy Common-Sense was wrong,
The Dregs of D'Anvers to refine!
To hope the Venom of that Tongue,
Which stain'd his Fame, should brighten thine!
But, ah! at last, the *Droll* give o'er,
For Prudence, wicked Satire quit:
One Page of Wisdom will be more
Thy Friend, than fifty Sheets of Wit.
But if resolv'd, each Week to blend
The *jest* and *vain*, dear Statesman, know,
Thy Sense too mean to gain a Friend,
And Malice, to provoke a Foe!
Wouldst thou the Patriot's Fame dilate,
— In Rage and Opposition rise!
Too foolish to deserve their Hate,
Thy Foes can only yet despise!
Yet, ev'n from these, thy Heart may meet
Something that may its Cars beguile:
At thy dear, fav'rite, weekly Sheet
They laugh — while thou canst only smile.
How great thy Weakness, or thy Pride!
Hoping that Statesman's Heart to fright;
Who can even *St. J--n's* Pen deride,
And shake his Sides at *B--n--d's* Spite.
Fair Freedom's lov'd and glorious Cause
Shall he desert, and meanly quit;
Give up his Country's loud Applause!
In dread of *S--p's* Frown or Wit.
Shall he bribe *L--n's* pert Pen,
With it more friendly, or less keen,
Or beg him not to print again,
Who laughs each Day at *P--y's* Spleen?
Each Pigmy Patriot should desist,
Viewing his Giant-Brothers slain;
Nor hope to conquer with a Fist,
Where Swords have push'd so oft in vain.
Whether it goes by Land or Barge,
Henceforth thy *Persian* Packet frank;
For British Lies, to pay the Charge
Each Month, may break thy *Muley's* Bank.
Had he th' Alternative to chuse,
To want the Gift, or pay the Cost,
Thy *Mussulman* would rather lose
The Wit, than satisfy the Post.
The next learn'd Letter that you send,
Ah, kindly with your *Persian* deal!
And, writing to your *Asian* Friend,
Direct it always *Free*.

T. L.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, May 18. Since my last are come hither the John and Dinah Brigantine, Watton, from Rotterdam. Sailed the Pismire Snow, West, for Cadiz; and the Sweet Peggy Sloop, Beale, for Jersey. At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Eltham, Blanford, and Sheerness.

Deal, May 18. Wind E. by S. The two Ships remain as per last. Came down and sailed through the Mary, Drummond, for Guinea.

Graafsend, May 18. Passed by the Sea Nymph, Parker, from Oporto; the Patuxen, Crane, from Virginia; the Mary, Read, from Maryland; the Charming Sally, Townshend, from Oporto; the Augustus Caesar, Hampton, and the Switzer, Bogie, from Leghorn; the Prince William, Langworth, from East-India; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; and the Micajah and Phillip, Bradby, from Virginia.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday her Majesty and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline went from St. James's to Kensington, walked some time in the Gardens, and returned about two o'Clock.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley will be promoted to the Command of a Company in the second Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.

Capt. Conbery is promoted to the Command of an Independent Company in South Carolina.

Yesterday the Lord Charles Fitzroy, Son to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, set out for Portsmouth, to embark on board his Majesty's Ship the Eltham, in order to proceed for his Station at Newfoundland.

The same Day Peter Delme, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ludgershall in Wiltshire, was married to Miss Shaw, Daughter of Sir John Shaw of Eltham in Kent.

On Sunday last died at his House at Barnes in Surrey, John Anstruther, Esq; a Gentleman lately come of Age, and to a plentiful Fortune.

Yesterday Morning died at his Lodgings at St. Mary le Bone, Sir George Godfrey, Kt. who was employ'd in several Stations in the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Third.

The Bill for Relief of insolvent Debtors has passed the House of Lords; and 'tis expected that his Majesty will on Tuesday next give the Royal Assent to that and several others.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker paid Homage to his Majesty, on his being translated to the See of Oxford.

Yesterday the Body of Mr. Arthur Betterley, Butler for sixteen Years past to a noble Lord, was taken up about one o'Clock in the Morning, by a Fisherman, over against the Water-works at Chelsea. There was found a Note in his Pocket, with these Words, 'Pray meet me at Mrs. Hill's, near Battersea Fields' and directed to a certain Woman, who says she is his Wife. He was at his Lord's on Wednesday Morning. His Watch and Snuff-box cannot be found; and there was but Six-pence in his Pockets. He is supposed to have been murdered, there being some Bruises upon his Face and Side. His Body was carried to the Sign of the Two Brewers by Battersea Fields.

Yesterday came Advice by the Way of Lisbon, from the Portuguese Settlements in South Barbary, that the Genoa Galley, Capt. Dumaresque, arrived at Buenos Ayres from the Coast of Africa, with Negroes for Account of the South Sea Company, on the 17th of December last; but was not suffered to land her Negroes there: On which the Ship, with her Negroes, (the Captain being ashore) left Buenos Ayres, after having staid 19 Days; but where failed to was unknown to the Factory, tho' 'tis strongly presumed, she is gone to the Nova Colonia, belonging to the Portuguese, on the North Side of the River of Plate, in order to get Provisions for her Crew and Negroes, being in Want thereof, and which she was not permitted to purchase at Buenos Ayres.

Yesterday there was an Hearing before the Lords for Trade and Plantations, upon the Complaints of the Agent of South Carolina against the People of Georgia; and of the Trustees for Georgia, against an Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant Governor and Assembly of South Carolina. After several Evidences were read, the Trustees for Georgia desired the Cause to be continued, that it might be ended as soon as possible; and the Lords for Trade were willing to go on, and would have appointed this Day. But the Council for South Carolina desired to have the further Hearing put off 'till next Monday Fort-night; and being very solicitous for that Delay, they were at last indulged in it.

The Letter sign'd An Adventurer in Politicks, hath been received, and will be inserted To-morrow.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.
Drowned 3. one buried at St. John in Southwark, one at St. George in Bloomsbury, and one at St. Catherine by the Tower. Killed accidentally, buried at St. Mary at Rotherhith 1. Overaid 1.

Christned	Males 151	Buried	Males 254
	Females 184		Females 254
	In all 335		In all 486
Decreased in the Burials this Week 15.			
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years of Age	180	Forty and Fifty	40
Between 2 and 5	53	Fifty and Sixty	58
Five and Ten	19	Sixty and Seventy	25
Ten and Twenty	21	Seventy and Eighty	18
Twenty and Thirty	39	Eighty and Ninety	7
Thirty and Forty	44	Ninety and a Hundred	2

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	3 15	3 33

Bank Stock 147. India 181 1-4th. South Sea 103 1-half. Old Annuity 110 5-8ths. New ditto 112 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-4th. Royal Assurance 112 1-half to 112. London Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 198. Prem. Old dit to 61. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 31. 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 17 s. 6 d. Premium Salt Tallow 1 to 3 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 12 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 7-8ths to 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121.

To-morrow will be Published,
REASONS for and against singeing of
Palms, in private or publick Worship, considered with
Caution: Wherein the Ground of that Practice is impar-
tially laid open. Inscribed to the Baptist Congregations of
Great Britain and Ireland.
By DAVID REES.

Sold by J. Noon in Cheap-side; A. Ward in Little Britain;
C. Hooker in Ratcliff Highway; and sold by S. Powell in
Crane-lane, Dublin.

This Day is published,
(Price Two Shillings and Six-pence)
Practical Surveying Improved:

OR,
LAND-MEASURING,
According to the present most correct Methods,
With the several Instruments of
Modern Practice.

Wherein are shewn the Construction, Uses and Excellency of
Mr. Sisson's latest improved Theodolite, New-invented Pro-
tractor, Scale of equal Parts, and Spirit-Level.
With the Method of adjusting the latter, tho' just put together,
at any single Station.

By WILLIAM GARDINER, Land-Surveyor.
Printed for J. Sisson, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, at
the Corner of Beaufort Buildings in the Strand, and Mess.
Bettesworth and Hitch in Pater-noster-Row; and sold by
J. Sisson in Westminster-Hall; T. Woodward between the
Two Temple Gates, and J. Whiston, at Boyle's Head in
Fleetstreet.
Note, The said William Gardiner surveys Gentlemen's Estates,
and teaches Geometry, &c.

The most Noble ELIXIR,
For Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men,
and the Hysterick Disease or Vapours in
Women.

IN three Days Time demonstrates to
every one who takes it, that it is at solemnly infallible for the
thorough Cure of those perplexing Indispositions, even in their
highest and most grievous Degree, where not ing but Horror
reigns, where Reasoning is interrupted or depriv'd, and where
the Mind is confus'd with terrible Perturbation, Anxiety, and
Despondency, even to Distraction, and the Body afflicted with
almost innumerable Ailments.

'Tis surprizing to see how soon this CELEBRATED
ELIXIR, (even a few Doses of it only) entirely cures all
the vast Variety of Symptoms, and induces a new Train of cheerful
and pleasant Ideas, instead of those deep and black Thoughts,
those direful Apprehensions that so tenaciously dwell upon the
Soul, clouded the Understanding, and destroy'd all Notion of
ever receiving Comfort again; for it occasions a Flow of un-
disturb'd Spirits, and causes bright Gleams of Joy to break in upon
the Heart, and chase away the whole Load of distress'd and me-
lancholy Imaginations so effectually, that the Patients are suddenly
reliev'd both in Body and Mind; and now enjoying perfect Health,
free and lively Spirits, steady, serene, and gay thoughts, stand
as much amaz'd that they could be chain'd down to such a dismal
Way of Thinking, such dreadful Fears, and dark Incumbrances,
as before, they were hopeless of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this NOBLE ELIXIR is so
suddenly and infallibly curing HYPOCHONDRIACK ME-
LANCHOLY in Men, and the HYSTERICK DISEASE,
or VAPOURS in Women, in all their Shapes and Appear-
ances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitless, is in-
expressible, as the vast Numbers of both Sexes who have been
perfectly cured by it, with the utmost Satisfaction declare.

It occasions no Manner of Disorder, is pleasant to take, a few
Drops of it are a Dole, and is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's
Toy Shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-
Yard in the Strand at 5 s. a Bottle with Directions.

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